

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3303
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12/07/2019

“TEXTILE PRODUCTION”

3303. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:
SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES वस्त्र मंत्री
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether textiles produced by Indian textile industry is lagging behind in competition with textile produced by other countries in the world;
- (b) if not, the response of the Government thereto;
- (c) the share of India in overall textile production in the world as on date; and
- (d) the response of the Government on the aforementioned position?

उत्तर
ANSWER
वस्त्र मंत्री (श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी)
MINISTER OF TEXTILES
(SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) to (d): The performance of textile industry in terms of Production & export during last three years is given below:

Item	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Prov.)
Spun Yarn (Mn Kg)	5659	5680	5862
Man made fibre (Mn Kg)	1364	1319	1443
Man made filament yarn (Mn Kg)	1159	1187	1159
Cloth Production (MnSq.Mtr)	64421	67779	70980
Exports of textile items (Mn. Rs)	2457511	2367493	2618701

The government is implementing various schemes/programmes and has taken several policy initiatives to promote textiles industry and help it becoming globally competitive. The details of the textiles schemes are **Annexure**.

Various steps/initiatives taken have helped Indian Textile Industry become the 2nd largest manufacturer and exporter in the world, after China. India has a share of 5 % of the global trade in textiles and apparel.

ANNEXURE

- i. Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (ROSCTL) :** With effect from 07.03.2019, the Central Government has launched a new scheme viz. Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (ROSCTL) on Export of Garments/Made-ups. The ROSCTL Scheme provides rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies in addition to the Duty Drawback Scheme, through the Scheme on Export of Garments/Made-ups at notified rates and value caps and will remain in force upto 31.01.2020.
- ii. Enhanced Customs Duty to boost domestic manufacturing:** To boost indigenous production and Make in India, Government has increased Basic Customs Duty from 10% to 20% on 501 textile products.
- iii. Special Package for Textile and Apparel sector:** Rs 6000 crores package was launched in June 2016 to boost employment and export potential in the apparel and made up segments. This package consists of Remission of State Levies for garmenting and made-ups; additional production and employment linked subsidy of 10% under ATUFS for garmenting; assistance for the entire 12% employers' contribution towards EPF; fixed term employment in garmenting, increasing overtime caps; and income tax concessions under section 80JJAA for the garmenting sector.
- iv. Enhanced Duty Drawback Coverage / Rebate of State Levies (ROSL) on Export of Garments/Made-ups:** This scheme is in operation from 20th September 2016 for a period of three (3) years. In accordance with the recognized economic principle of zero rating of export products and in recognition of the fact that only Central Levies are rebated by way of the drawback scheme, the Central Government has decided to provide remission of State Levies in addition to the Duty Drawback Scheme through the Scheme for Rebate of State Levies on Export of Garments on an average basis only.
- v. Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS):** The amended Scheme was launched in January 2016 with an outlay of Rs 17822 Crores for technology upgradation of textiles industry with one time capital subsidy for eligible machinery. The scheme has been designed to mobilize new investment of about Rs. 95 000 cr and employment for 35 lakh persons by the year 2022.
- vi. SAMARTH- The Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS)** for the entire value chain of textile sector, excluding Spinning and Weaving in the organized sector, for a period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs. 1300 crore to provide skilling and skill-upgradation in the traditional sectors. 10.00 lakh persons will be trained under the scheme by March, 2020.
- vii. PowerTex India:** A comprehensive scheme for development of Powerloom sector has been launched w.e.f 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with components like Insitu-upgradation of plain Powerlooms,

Group Work Shed Scheme, Yarn Bank Scheme, Common Facility Centre (CFC), Solar Energy Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme, etc.

viii. National Handloom Development Programme and National Handicrafts Development Programme :

These programmes aim at holistic development of handloom and handicrafts clusters through integrated approach. The strategic interventions under the programme include financial assistance for new upgraded looms and accessories, design innovation, product and infrastructure development, skill upgradation, training, setting up of Mega clusters for increasing manufacturing and exports, easy access to working capital through customized Mudra loans for weavers and artisans and direct marketing support to weavers and artisans.

ix. 'India Handloom Brand' Scheme has been launched by the Government in 2015 to enhance the quality in weaving, designing and defect free handloom products for safeguarding the interest of the buyers in the domestic and international markets. It will promote production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment. Since its launch, 1232 registrations have been issued under 122 product categories and sale of Rs. 689.72 crore as reported on 31-03-2019.

x. Silk Samagra: Government of India has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme “Silk Samagra” for development of sericulture in the country with components such as Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and I.T Initiatives, support to seed organisations, coordination and market development and, quality certification Systems (QCS)/ Export Brand Promotion and Technology Upgradation. R&D efforts have also been initiated to evolve new products by blending silk with other fibres such as wool, coir, cotton etc., which have demand in international markets.

xi. Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP): This scheme is implemented in Public Private Partnership mode to attract private investments in developing new clusters of textiles manufacturing. Government of India provides financial assistance up to 40% of the project within a ceiling of Rs 40 crores.

xii. Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP): Government of India has recently approved IWDP for implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20 after integrating and rationalization of various schemes for holistic growth of wool sector by providing support to entire chain of wool sector from wool rearer to end consumer to increase the wool production as well as its quality.

xiii. Jute (ICARE): A project Jute ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise) was introduced in 2015 for improving productivity and quality of raw jute through carefully designed interventions. The project has benefitted more than 1.9 lakhs farmers in various states in the country.

xiv. Enhancement of rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS): To further boost exports of apparel & made-up sectors, interest rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) has been enhanced from 2% to 4% for apparel, 5% to 7% for made-ups, handloom and handicrafts w.e.f. 1st November, 2017.

xv. Textiles India 2017: The Ministry of Textiles organized a 3 day mega textile exhibition namely, Textiles India 2017 from 30th June to 2nd July 2017 at Gujarat. The Principal objective of organizing the said mega event was to bring all segments of the Textiles sector under one umbrella trade event and showcase the strength of the Indian Textiles sector to the world. This event witnessed participation of buyers from 105 countries, international delegates and representatives and artisans and weavers.
